

YANKS ARE CHAMPS AGAIN!!

The New York Yankees took their fourth straight World Series yesterday when Mickey Mantle and Allie Reynolds combined to beat the Brooklyn Dodgers, 4 to 2, in the seventh game, played at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. Mantle hammered his second homer in as many days and a sizzling single to drive in the two biggest runs the Yankees scored all year. And Reynolds, the big Greek Indian whose arm ached from weariness of overwork, became the winning pitcher when he got starter Ed Lopat out of a bases-loaded none out jam in the fourth. Then he pitched two more laborious innings.

It was his sixth World Series triumph, giving him more than any hurler now in the majors. But sharing the hurling honors in this fantastic finale was Lefty Bob Kuzava. In the game's most turbulent inning, the Dodgers' seventh, Kuzava was called in to pitch to Duke Snider—Brooklyn's most devastating slugger—with the bases loaded and only one out. Yank manager Casey Stengel felt at this stage that the Duke was managing enough to rate a "personal pitcher" and Kuzava took care of him as a lefty pitching to a lefty. Snider popped

Series Facts And Figures

Facts and figures on the seven-game 1952 world series:

Attendance—340,908.

Total Receipts—\$1,882,458.40. Players' share—\$500,003.28 (players' share only in first four games).

Commissioner's share—\$243.312.96.

Clubs' and leagues' share—\$879,336.77.

Final standing: Yankees 4, Dodgers 3.

Scenes of games: Dodgers 4, Yankees 2 (1st); Yankees 7, Dodgers 1 (2nd); Dodgers 5, Yankees 3 (3rd); Yankees 2, Dodgers 0 (4th); Dodgers 6, Yankees 5 (5th, 11 innings); Yankees 3, Dodgers 2 (6th); Yankees 4, Dodgers 2 (7th).

out to Gil McDougald on a three-and-two pitch.

Stengel, then figuring Kuzava had earned the right to stick around, let him pitch to Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn's "Mr. Clutch."

That brought the key play of the game.

Billy Martin, made a lunging shoe-top catch of a pop-fly by Robinson. With the runners streaking for the plate, the ball was caught in a high west wind blowing in from left field and drifted far in. Martin gave it a terrific chase and snagged it just as both Carl Furillo and Billy Cox spiked the plate.

Furillo had started off this tiring inning by drawing a walk off Vic Raschi, the third of the Yanks.

(Continued on Page 6)

NIXON

Don't Forget to Register!

Polls are open every day this week from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Miss Flynn Begins Refutation of Budenz' Lies About History of Communist Party

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Curley Flynn, testifying for the third day in the Foley Square Smith Act trial yesterday began the process of refuting the police version of Communist Party history as presented by the prosecution's star witness, the informer Louis F. Budenz.

Miss Flynn, member of the party's national committee and one

of the 13 remaining defendants reciting in detail the developments in the U. S. Communist movement in 1944-45, had arrived, at the close of the court session, at the period in 1944 when the anti-Marxist theories of Earl Browder prevailed, with dissolution of the party and establishment of the Communist Political Association.

Miss Flynn, who will continue

her testimony today, told the jury she attended the three sessions of the January, 1944, national committee meeting, at which Browder proposed formation of the CPA. She refused Budenz' story that Browder's anti-Marxist plan was first offered at a "preliminary meeting" of the committee.

Miss Flynn told the jury that Browder's plan was presented before 500 persons attending the first enlarged session of the committee meeting.

Mrs. Kaufman picked up a bulky volume of the trial record and read an excerpt from Budenz' testimony which said that Browder, addressing the meeting, stated the structure of the Communist organization should be changed and the question of socialism should not

be set forth as in the past, so that it would appear "Communism was diminishing in the U. S." and groundwork could thereby be laid for "American acquiescence to Soviet control of China."

"I never heard anyone in the Communist Party say that," Miss

(Continued on Page 6)

Ben Davis Committee Seeks Volunteers for Vote Registration

An urgent call for volunteers to help bring out voters to register in Manhattan's 11th Assembly District was voiced yesterday by the Citizens Committee to Elect Ben Davis. It is in the 11th A.D. that Benjamin J. Davis, Smith Act victim and Communist leader, is running for State Assembly on the Freedom Party ticket. Headquarters of the Committee is 135 W. 125 St.

Daily Worker

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Bare Nixon Deal to Bar Negroes from Calif. Area

By DON WHEELDIN

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7.—Republican Vice-Presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon is a two-state restrictive covenanter. More than two years before Nixon signed the airtight covenant promising never to sell or permit occupancy of his \$41,000 Washington mansion to Negroes, Jews, Armenians, Persians, or Syrians, the GOP

standard bearer plotted with real estate tract promoters to bar Negroes from the Whittier district where he maintains his permanent home.

On April 11, 1949, when Nixon bought his present Whittier domicile at 14083 Honeysuckle Lane, he conspired with William T. and John N. Hughes, owners of the

Hughes Bros. Title and Mantel Co., sellers of the property, to bar Negroes from either buying, leasing or renting in the exclusive section, which the subdividers named Hughston Meadows.

Nixon, himself a lawyer, agreed to the anti-Negro covenant exactly 13 months after the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled that enforcement of such covenant constitutes a violation of the 14th Amendment.

Nixon's anti-Negro bias, matched fully by his Democratic opponent, John J. Sparkman, was revealed by the abstract of the deed the California Senator signed and

recorded with the County of Los Angeles at the time of the Whittier purchase.

SEEK TO DODGE LAW

The records reveal the covenant covering the Whittier residence to be no ordinary "restriction" clause. Contained in the deed are ironclad provisions which, lawyers said, obviously were designed to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling against such covenants.

The Nixon-Hughes conspiracy, contained in the deed, is an agreement between the parties "not to let, use, occupy or reside any person or persons of other than the

white or caucasian race" . . . except as servants.

Further, the deed states the house and land "shall not be sold, leased or transferred, by process of law or otherwise, except by an instrument in writing containing the restrictions herein set forth."

When the restrictions run out in 1970, Nixon has agreed in the deed they shall be . . . automatically extended for successive periods of 10 years, unless by the written assent, duly recorded and acknowledged, a majority of the owners of the lots in said subdivi-

(Continued on Page 6)

VFW Post Tells Truman to Bar Germ War Lab Here

ELMHURST, L. I., Oct. 7.—President Truman was called upon by the John J. Haspel Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars here this week to bar the use of Plum Island, off Long Island, as a germ warfare and cattle-disease laboratory. Fred A. Staab of Rego Park, L. I., post commander and county welfare officer of the VFW, de-

scribed the projected plants as "most hazardous ventures" at a recent post meeting. The VFW letter to Truman asserted:

"Long Islanders are deeply concerned at the proposed establishment of a hoof-and-mouth disease research laboratory and an Army germ warfare project on Plum Island."

The VFW protest to Truman was viewed as a significant development. While a cross-section of public opinion, including conserva-

tive well-to-do Long Island farmers and cattle raisers, has con-

demned the hoof-and-mouth project, there has been a marked tendency among conservative quarters to obscure the fact that a plant to develop germ warfare was being readied for Plum Island. The

VFW post, however, described both projects as equally "hazardous."

In other development, Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright attacked the hoof and mouth project at an East Northport, L. I. campaign rally. He charged that "this Plum Island situation is a terrible and tragic example of where people have been fooled and deceived and improperly informed."

Wainwright criticized the placing of the germ plant near populated areas. He used the issue as an election football, blaming "Democratic bosses."

In fact, Democrats, Republicans and American Labor Party adherents are numbered among the opponents of the Plum Island plant. The Nassau-Queens-Suffolk Coordinating Committee for Peace has been carrying on a consistent campaign of education among the public on the significance of the germ war project in terms of the danger of a war of annihilation and in building such a project close to America's most populated area.

MRS. BASS TO ADDRESS BROOKLYN RALLY TONIGHT

Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Negro women's leader and Vice Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party will address an election rally at 8:30 p.m. today (Wednesday) at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. This will be Mrs. Bass' first appearance in New York since returning from her West Coast tour.

Speaking on the same platform with Mrs. Bass will be Celia Lomont, American Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senate, and former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman.

Asia Parley Weighs 5-Point Peace Plan

By JOHN PITTMAN

The 400-odd delegates from 37 countries meeting in Peking's newly built quarters for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific areas yesterday continued discussion of a five-point program for peace.

The program, presented by Kuo Mo-jo, deputy premier of People's China and that country's chief delegate to the conference, included the following points:

1—A Japanese peace treaty based on the Potsdam agreement, with withdrawal of all foreign troops, the curbing of Japanese militarism, full democratic rights to the Japanese people. Under these conditions, the Japanese would be entitled to armed forces for its own defense.

2—Unconditional repatriation of all war prisoners in Korea, with- without foreign troops and bases

drawal of all foreign troops including the Chinese volunteers, and complete independence of the Korean people to settle their own affairs. In addition, the settlement of the wars in Malaya and Indo-China by peaceful negotiations.

3—A meeting of the five great powers to bring about disarmament and the abolition of all weapons of mass destruction. Kuo Mo-jo denounces the wanton bombings in Korea and the mistreatment of prisoners, and called for the signing of the Geneva Convention against germ warfare.

4—Peaceful co-existence between different systems; the end of blockades, embargoes, and monopolies; the complete national independence of peoples freely choosing their own way of life

on their soil. Kuo Mo-jo affirmed the inseparability of the struggle in defense of peace with the struggle for national independence and freedom. He declared "lasting peace can only be based on the ending of national oppression and enslavement."

5—An end to the climate for war, to the incitement of racial hatred and the discrimination against colored peoples.

In presenting his program, Kuo Mo-jo charged that the United States imperialists were attempting to revive Japanese militarism as a nucleus for a Pacific Pact bloc. He reviewed the Japanese militarist aggressions in China, Indonesia, the Philippines, India, Burma, Indo-China, Malaya and Australia, and the effect of Japanese militarism on the Japanese people.

"The remilitarization of Japan

undoubtedly constitutes an extremely grave threat to the peace of the Asian and Pacific regions," he said, "but the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions are determined not to suffer once more the ravages of aggression by Japanese militarism."

WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS

Prior to Kuo Mo-jo's keynote address, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, vice-chairman of the Chinese central government, welcomed the delegates with a moving appeal for ending the present wars in Asia. She branded the U. S. government as a "war criminal" for its bacteriological warfare, and bitterly attacked its "export of racism and genocide" to Asia. She called for establishing the "moral climate" for peaceful coexistence by outlawing all weapons of mass destruction, bringing the state of war with

Japan and Germany to an end, and breaking down all barriers to cultural and economic exchange.

In the discussion following Kuo Mo-jo's speech, a number of speakers have elaborated various points of his program, as follows:

Salvador Kitchlew, head of the Indian delegation, called for the establishment of a permanent organization to promote cultural exchange among Asian-Pacific peoples.

"Peace committees of all countries represented in this conference," said Kitchlew, "should expedite the implementation of decisions taken by the World Peace Council at Vienna in November, 1951. Wherever national commissions for cultural exchange have not already been constituted, this should be done as soon as possible."

ENDING KOREA WAR

Han Sul Ta, chief Korean delegate, called for a peaceful solution of the Korean war by adoption of truce terms already reached, repatriation of prisoners according to the terms of the Geneva Convention, and speedy enforcement of an armistice. He urged condemnation and immediate cessation of germ warfare and of the bombing of peaceful cities. He called for the trial of the organizers of germ warfare and this destructive bombardment as war criminals. And he urged the evacuation of all foreign troops, including the Chinese, from Korea and provision for the Koreans to solve their own internal problems.

Togo Kameda, Japanese delegate, outlined how the U. S. imperialists were trying to remilitarize Japan.

The Rev. Victor James, Australian delegate and Unitarian minister, declared that the common enemies of both Japan and Australia were the Japanese militarists and the U. S. government which supports them.

ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Chairman Suroso of the Indonesian delegation gave a basic report on economic relations, charging that the U. S. policy of economic blockade and embargoes was hindering economic development in Southeast Asia.

"What distinguishes the present from the past," said Mr. Suroso, "is that southeast Asian countries are faced today with a single imperialist power, namely, imperialist U. S. A." He said American imperialism was impairing regional living standards and offered a resolution covering three main points:

1. Restoration of free flow of goods by eliminating artificial barriers in international trade, such as blockades, embargoes and war measures.

2. Negotiation of trade agreements between governments or peoples of various countries.

3. Lifting of the United Nations embargo against People's China.

He charged that the United States government had pressured the United Nations into adopting the embargo resolution against China. "This resolution," he said, "impairs the economic interests of the Southeast Asian countries which have traditionally maintained close relations with China. It hinders the economic recovery and development of Southeast Asia."

Finlay McKenzie, Canadian delegate, supplemented Suroso's report with a speech declaring that economic embargoes and blockades offered no solution for the economic difficulties of North and South America. He suggested a third alternative to solve economic problems—peaceful mutually beneficial trade between all nations."

K. Venkumthavarasan, Ceylonese delegate, charged that the United States had jiggled rubber prices to the detriment of Ceylon's economy. And Dr. Gyan Chand, Indian delegate, declared that peace is an imperative economic necessity as well as a social ideal in all of Asia.

FIGHT FOR NELSON BAIL RISES AS TREATMENT GETS WORSE

Steve Nelson's friends are continuing to demand that the Communist leaders be admitted to bail, as his prison conditions steadily get worse.

The demand for bail is being made to District Attorney James F. Malone at the County Courthouse, Pittsburgh.

Letters from Pittsburgh report increasingly harsh treatment of Nelson, while he appeals his 20-year sentence under the Pennsylvania State "Sedition" Act and prepares his defense for his coming trial under the Federal Smith Act.

Nelson's right to get letter paper for his correspondence has now been taken away at the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., where he is serving his 20-year sentence.

He is now forced to use scraps of paper from the advertisements in the New York Times for his limited correspondence.

This is a special restriction that does not apply to ordinary prisoners.

Nelson's preparations for the coming Federal trial are being crippled in other ways by the county authorities without any interference from the Federal Court.

NO TIME FOR DEFENSE
He is not allowed time to work on his defense by day. He has to toil in the prison industries by day, producing furniture for sale on the open market in competition with free labor. He is allowed time for his defense only after the workday, when he is tired. Then he is allowed to work for a while in the prison library, where he has to keep his paper.

No one can visit him except an

attorney—and his family, which can see him through two heavy screens for a half hour a month.

Nelson's co-defendants cannot see him and consult with him at the Blawnox Prison.

This denial seriously cripples his defense.

Nelson is falsely accused of "conspiring" with Ben Carethers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; Andy Onda, Communist leader in the steel communities; James H. Dolson, Daily Worker writer; William Albertson, Detroit political leader, and Irving Weissman of New York. But he is denied the right to consult with them about their joint defense.

Authorities permitted one consultation, nearly three weeks ago, but none since. That one consultation cost the Nelson defense of \$25.50. That was the authorities' bill. Nelson at that time was in the County Prison in Pittsburgh during hearings on the Smith Act case. And the authorities allowed Nelson to meet his co-defendants in the Pittsburgh County Courthouse after paying \$5 to a court clerk; \$10 each to two marshals, and 20 cents "travel money" to two guards who escorted Nelson across the "Bridge of Sighs" from the prison to the courthouse.



Union Wins Jobs At Armour for Negro Women

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—A new victory in its drive against Jim Crow practices by Armour and Co. has been secured here by Local 347 of the United Packinghouse Workers Union, CIO, with the employment of Negro women for the first time

in the company's pharmaceutical division. The announcement came from Leon Beverly, president of the 7,000 member Armour local in Chicago.

"The determined fight of our union has taken the poison of discrimination out of the manufacture of medicinal by-products like Aspirin and other drugs," declared Beverly. "Let the un-American Committee in Washington make note of this latest achievement of what they call our 'subversive' activities."

THE NEGRO LEADER of the largest packinghouse union local in the nation defied Congressional investigators headed by Georgia Congressman John Wood when they singled him out for lengthy grilling during their visit to Chicago in September. He branded their action as "an attempt to lynch our union."

The fact that the victory against Jim Crow in the pharmaceutical plant was won in the midst of national contract negotiations with the Big Four packers added significance to the solidarity of the union's membership behind their

leadership. The packers refused to extend the contract on its expiration last August, in the hope that union job actions and contract demands would be weakened.

Beverly pointed out that the hiring of Negro women was in actuality no more than an enforcement of a contract provision in all UPWA agreements, which guarantees "no discrimination because of race, color, or nationality."

"Like the guarantees in the Bill of Rights," Beverly said, "the guarantees in a union contract don't mean anything without the vigilance of the people."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL division victory marked the second time within a year that Local 347 won enforcement of the non-discrimination clause. One year ago, the company was forced to abolish its lily-white Sliced Bacon Department setup when members walked off their jobs in nearly every department in protest.

The union's Midwest District 1, with which Local 347 is affiliated, won nation-wide acclaim in labor circles last year when it was awarded a precedent-shattering decision in a case involving discrimination against Negro women by Swift and Co. An arbitrator ruled against the company for its failure to enforce the non-discrimination clause in its contract with the CIO union, ordering that Swift's pay cash and give jobs to twelve women whom it had refused to employ.

Harold Niles, District 1 Director, praised the work of the union's Anti-Discrimination Department, of which Sam Park, Wilson's union leader, is the new chairman for its leadership in the latest victory.

Negro women now working in Armour's pharmaceutical department include Carrie Cardwell, Anna Kelly, Janie Gibbs, Sarah Johnson, Priscilla Franklin, Lillian Porter, Hilda Camacho and Thelma Board.

Morales' Orchestra to Head Program at Puerto Rican Fete

The Manhattan Tenant Councils announced yesterday that Humberto Morales and his Orchestra will head the entertainment at the Festival of Puerto Rican Culture to be held Sunday at Park Palace, 5 West 110 Street.

The program will include Lydia Minaya, concert pianist; Emilia Del Villar, Flamenco dancer; Richard Silvera, of the cast of "South Pacific," who will dedicate Jamaican Folk Songs to the Puerto Rican people; Vinie Burrows, of "Western Tropic," who will sing Calypso songs; Frank Lopez, in a program of Puerto Rican and Jewish songs; and Jose Devila Semprin, poet.

The Puerto Rican folk dances, the "Danza" and the "Seis Charreos," will be presented by the Puerto Rican members of the First Avenue and the Tompkins Square Tenant Councils.

The Art Exhibit at the Festival will include the works of Esteban Serrano, Juan DePray, Antonio S. Lopez, Carlos Vasquez, George the theory of the Cuatro.

Velezquez and others. The works of young artists in Puerto Rico assembled by the Centro de Arte Puerto Rico will be displayed.

A photo exhibit of the work of Romulo Lachstaner will present scenes of Puerto Rico and East Harlem. Lachstaner is the Cuban photographic artist who died aboard the plane which crashed coming from Puerto Rico.

Another exhibit will be that of the Puerto Rican musical instrument, the Cuatro. The exhibit will be loaned by Efrain Ronda, owner of the Casa Ronda at 110 St. Ronda has developed the Cuatro from the primitive four string instrument to the modern 10-string instrument, and has written the only book on

One of the exhibits will be a book and newspaper exhibit. Published works of Puerto Rican authors and poets will be displayed.

Rev. Herminio L. Perez of the Spanish Presbyterian Church of Manhattan will act as chairman of the Festival. Speakers and honored guests to date are Vicente Polanco, former attorney-general of Puerto Rico and columnist of the Puerto Rican newspaper "El Imparcial"; Paul Ross, chairman of the Stay at Town Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and Manuel Medina, candidate for the State legislature.

Tickets at \$2 may be purchased at the Manhattan Tenant Council, 12 E. 125 St., SA 2-3414.



The Fascist Drive to Regiment American Culture for War

By WILLIAM TRACY

(First Article of a Series)
The McCarranites have invaded Broadway.

By "Broadway," I mean more than the strip of 10 blocks from Times Square to 52nd Street. I mean the entertainment and cultural headquarters of the United States, not excepting Hollywood. For it is here in the Big Town that most of the creative work is inspired and finished (and certainly paid for) which finds its outlet on the stages, television screens, bookstalls, and in the art galleries, concert halls and radio shows of America.

So that the McCarranite invasion of this cultural center is something more than an act to extort publicity for McCarran and his cronies, although it is that too.

One of the first moves of the Justice Department under the McCarran Internal Security Law was to bar Maurice Chevalier from the United States because he had signed the Stockholm Peace Petition. This action alone would prove, if proof were needed, the Communist Party's estimate of the intent of this law:

"It is beyond dispute," said the CP, "that today world peace must be based on agreement between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. By stigmatizing all agreement with the Soviet Union and making hostility toward it the test of 'patriotism,' the Attorney General reveals that the real purpose of this proceeding is to outlaw the advocacy of peace and to prepare for an American-made war of aggression and conquest."

A few weeks ago, the McCarran Committee opened its attack on the AFL Radio Writers Guild, the Authors League, the Actors Equity Association, the parent bodies of each, and, in essence, the AFL to which all are affiliated. One hundred and twenty-six pages of testimony obtained in closed hearings dealing mainly with the Radio Writers Guild were released by the SACB Aug. 27.

At the same time one of the principal witnesses for what was called the anti-Communist faction in the RWG made public his complaint "that all of the statements he had made in closed session did not appear in the transcripts made public. He said he had used the term "pro-Communist" at the request of subcommittee counsel. What he meant, he said, was "left-wing," but he had complied with the subcommittee's "instructions." (N. Y. Times, Aug. 28, 1950). Despite which the N. Y. Times headed its story: "McCarran Inquiry Unit Says Pro-Reds Rule Radio Guild."

The Radio Writers Guild of McCarran's attack: "This attack upon our Guild and some of its individual members is the latest in a two-year series of reports by a self-admitted minority group to rule or ruin this organization."

Wildly swinging the odiferous red-herring, the McCarranites plunged into the ranks of the Teachers Union, hauling up before a subcommittee of one, Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan, teachers of public and high schools, to be followed by their colleagues from Columbia, N. Y. and Long Island universities.

Charles Hendley, former president of the union, named George A. Timon, chairman of the Board of Education's law committee, as a foe of the union because it "has defended the American principle of separation of church and state and has strenuously opposed cler-

ical interference with public education."

The Teachers Union declared: "In questioning union officers today, and a number of teachers of top-notch professional stature who may well be the victim of anonymous and envious grudge bearers, the committee made no accusations against anyone—no charges, no evidence of wrongdoing, no witnesses, no opportunity to con-

front or examine accusers. This inquisition is typical of the dirty tactics of guilt by innuendo that is the stock in trade of McCarranism as well as McCarthyism."

And this inquisition resulted in the dismissal of uncooperative witnesses' six teachers already having been 'purged' in New York City alone.

(Next: McCarran's Ultimatum to Artists)

Ted Tinsley Says

NOW IS THE TIME

"Now is the time," said Arch Farch, as he brooded about the World Series, "to make plans for our income tax statement."

Edna teetered on top of the stool as she tried to get the bedroom curtain down. "My, these curtains get dirty!" she complained.

"Forget about the curtains for a moment," said Arch. "I want to make plans for our income tax statement."

"You don't have to make plans," Edna muttered. "You have to make money."

"Plans are important," Arch waved a letter at her. "Here's a note from Prentice-Hall. They say they're going to release a new report on how 'big people' reduce their Federal taxes. We ought to be able to pick up some pointers."

Edna got the curtain off the hook and climbed gingerly down. She dropped the curtain on the chair and took the letter from Arch. "Here," she said, slapping the letter with the back of her hand, "read this part and then help me with the curtains."

Arch took the letter back and read, "if your personal income is upward of \$15,000 a year or if your company has net income of more than \$50,000 you should examine this data at once."

"Last I heard," said Edna, "your income was downward of \$15,000 a year."

"But what about my company? It has a net income of more than \$50,000."

"Whose company?"
"Well—the company."

"Help with the curtains."

"Wait! Wait!" cried Arch. "May-be there are pointers we can use anyway. You see these fellows with money use all sorts of methods."

"You mean tricks."

Arch ignored here. "They make gifts to their families, that cuts the taxes."

"Take off the carton of cigarettes you gave cousin Charlie," advised Edna.

"Then they have family partnership plans."

"Cousin Charlie does enough sponging," said Edna, "without making him a partner in your job."

"Then," continued Arch, "there's a good tax angle you can use if you have a country place or a farm."

"Found a method you can use yet?" asked Edna.

Arch studied the letter another moment. "No," he finally admitted, "not yet."

"Tax dodging," said Edna, "is like polo. It's for the rich."

"But Edna," Arch protested, "the letter says it's all legitimate."

"It might be legitimate to Prentice-Hall, but to Edna Farch it's tax dodging. And when the upper income brackets dodge, who do you think gets hit?"

"I don't know," said Arch.

"Arch Farch," she answered, "the very same Arch Farch who is about to help me get down the curtains."

Many thanks to A. W. who sent in \$10 to help support the paper.

NOVEL SLANDERS ENGLISH PEASANT REVOLT OF 1381

RIOT AT GRAVESEND. By William Woods. Duell-Little, Brown, Boston. 238 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

William Woods' "Riot at Gravesend" is a novel of the English Peasants' Revolt of 1381.

It is in a long and ignoble literary tradition which minimizes the centuries-long oppression of the common people, and instead mourns over the tragic fate of a handful of the rich during a revolutionary period.

There have been a thousand such books bewailing the 'tragic' fate of the French nobility or the Southern plantation owner. They are always recognizable by their utter callousness concerning the terrible suffering of the victims of the rich and by their attempt to reverse the historical truth by making the victim appear to be cruel and brutal.

In "Riot At Gravesend," Tom Kybett, the son of a knight, who dabbles in the peasants' movement, wins the heroine from a local leader of the revolt against feudal tyranny. The latter, Robin, is pictured as uncouth and dirty, and his fellows are described as rabble. The author is largely silent on the grievances of the British peasantry, although he expands on their alleged murder and looting of 'innocent' noble families and their homes. What was actually a well-organized movement of nation-wide proportions, reaching great masses of the

British people, is falsely presented as both a mob outbreak and a sinister conspiracy.

"Riot At Gravesend" is not without its contemporary implications. The monopolists' radio and press deal with the efforts of modern peoples to liberate themselves from tyranny, whether domestic or foreign, with the same hostility toward the masses.

West Indian Poet Writes of People's Struggle

Just published by International Publishers is a new title in the Poet's Series. *My Song Is for All Men* is a single poem in four parts, and Peter Blackman, its author, is a West Indian poet.

Blackman has succeeded in combining literary form with social content in this remarkable poem, which asserts the rights of the colored peoples to national independence and full equality and calls for struggle against imperialism and war.

Breaking with the subjectivism and obscurity of most "modern" schools of poetry, *My Song Is for All Men* has as its subject the struggle of all mankind—and of the most oppressed peoples in particular—for peace, brotherhood and a better life.

Bound in paper, it sells for 35

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Not Quite Enough . . .

BROOKLYN WILL HAVE to wait at least one more year for that first World Series victory. It seemed so close to realization this time, but the Yanks had a little more when it counted most . . . the better team won.

When it came right down to paydirt with no more room to maneuver in the seventh game of a roaring, rasping struggle, with Joe Black, Preacher Roe, Allie Reynolds and Vic Raschi all weary out of it, the Yanks were able to dig deep and come up with a fresh, strong arm to write the finis.

Two years ago they unzipped the purse and got southpaw Bob Kuzava from Washington in a little-remembered deal. He sits deep back on the Yankee bench a good part of the season. He could report a week before World Series time and make that deal look good. Last year too he was the man to come in and end it . . . firing his hard ones through the October shadows to put down Monte Irvin, Bobby Thomson and Sal Yvars, remember? This time the 30-year old, 6 ft. 2 in. 200 pounder from Wyandotte, Michigan, was wig-wagged in by the quick-deciding, rarely wrong Casey Stengel with the bases full of Dodgers and one out in the seventh and the score 4-2. That's where the score stayed right to the finish.

There was nothing for the Dodgers to be ashamed of in this great Series. They had the Yanks closer to the KO than any National League foe in a long while. The Yanks were full of tribute to their foe. And yet the pitiless pressure of the blue ribbon event highlighted some of the soft spots in this Brooklyn team which must be remedied before it can attain all the way greatness.

There is too much deadwood in the batting order against strong righthanded pitching of real caliber. Turn-around hitting infielder Gilliam and lefty socking Mauro of Montreal may help infuse some more hitting balance and take that "outside corner" curse off the batting order when it gets down to Pafko, Hodges and Furillo. And of course, with Don Newcombe still in the Army, there is need for another strong starter. One like Warren Spahn or Bob Rush can be had for the trading of a Hedges-Furillo-Morgan group. The fram system makes such a deal feasible.

That's all next year, isn't it . . . but five minutes after the last game of the World Series it became "next year."

IT WAS a great dramatic series. I've seen a lot of them and never as wa Series game like Sunday's supercharged thriller at the Stadium. The last two came roaring down to the finishes with a melange of situations where everything could tip suddenly in the other direction. . .

As one sports writer from far off put it in the press section yesterday "You write your brains out and you still haven't really covered a Series like this."

Joe Black and Allie Reynolds were only human after all.

There were several key moments in the bull game. The Yanks had more answers to them than the Dodgers. After they had broken the ice to take a 1-0 lead in the fourth when Rizzuto doubled—a sign of Black's weariness, since Little Phil's bat is feeling very heavy in this series—and Mize conked a line drive hit to left. Then the Dodgers filled the bases with none out against Ed Lopat. They hadn't scored yet but Stengel never hesitated. He felt what a lot of us felt, a big

imminent explosion by the frustrated bottom of the order against Lopat's lefty soft stuff.

Reynolds had enough in his arm to take the sting out of this rally—just as Black had enough elit to go through three early scoreless innings. Allie got the three outs, though Hodges' liner to Woodling delivered the tying run. The Yanks went back on top in the fifth but the Dodgers came right back to end that sense of overpowering foreboding that Reynolds would now right through to the finish. And here was the turning point—that they got only one this time from the tired Allie.

Cox's tremendous double and Reese's single had delivered one, and Peewee was on 3rd with two away when Robinson crashed a bullet liner which McDougald somehow slipped his glove out for and held on to. It was a turning point. . .

That rising great, young Mantle, crashed another home run off Black in the 6th and the Yanks were back on top to stay. Perhaps Dressen stayed a little too long with Joe when it was apparent that he didn't quite have it left this time . . . but then after all the pitching the man's done all year. . .

One of the nicest parts of the series was the way the Dodger players greeted Black as he came to the dugout. Not for them was the whole wonderful season of their mainstay lost and forgotten in this one moment. . .

WHEN IT was all over the Yank's were more jubilant than I've seen them after any series victory in a long time. And the reason was that this was one time they didn't know any more whether they were going to win, they had been in a knock down fight with another great ball club and by Sunday night had been almost pinned to the mat.

In the Dodger dressing room it was on the somber side. No false cheerfulness here. This was the other side of the coin. This team had been too close to the grand prize to be amiable about having made a good fight. Jackie Robinson, 20 minutes after the last out, still sat in full uniform without having made a move to undress. Roy Campanella answered a writer's consoling congratulations on the good fight with "Close isn't good enough any more," Reese said it too.

And yet the team had played 154 to a pennant victory against seven other teams before losing this one series, and it was Preacher Roe, dressed and ready for an early start back home, who brought at least some of that back into focus as he went around shaking hands goodbye with the others and saying "Nice season. . .

The Yanks were really raising it. Veterans Raschi and Reynolds were watching the younger ones with smiles. "They are a fine club, those Dodgers," said big Vic. "They are a marvellous defensive unit."

Nobody had been quite sure why Reynolds hadn't come out for the seventh. I asked him if he had just been tired when he went out.

The man from Oklahoma smiled a little and said "I was tired when I went in."

Black must have tired, too, we the observation.

Reynolds nodded emphatically. "I know just how he felt. Those close games really take it out of you. There's just a limit."

Outside the crowds were streaming silently onto the streets. Like some sports writers you may know they were disappointed at the outcome but satisfied that the club gave its best and went as far as it could . . . which after all was pretty far at that. . .

Racists Bomb Town Hall To Uphold Jimcrow Schools

ULLIN, Ill.—The city hall ofed by Sheriff John Barnett to investigate the bombing, failed to come up with any solution. They were in fact unwilling to admit that the blast had anything to do with the school situation.

A wall of the building was cracked by the explosion of stick dynamite on the roof, although no one was hurt. Racists carried through an open threat which has been going about this town for weeks that the town hall would be "blown up" unless illegal segregation was allowed to continue in the public schools.

For the first time this year, Negro children entered Ullin's high school. This town is 25 miles north of Cairo, where last year racist mobsters dynamited and shot at the homes of Negro leaders who pressed for the ending of segregated schools.

THE FBI, which had been openly practiced in the schools in

spite of a state law which makes it possible for the state administration to deny funds to those schools which carry on this illegal policy.

However, one town official disclosed that Ullin's mayor, John Atkins had received a warning that "the city hall will be bombed and there will be a race riot."

After this warning, the mayor put Tom Marshal John Short on guard at the city hall. When the blast occurred, however, Short was a block away from the scene and had no idea who might have been responsible.

Ullin's population of 1,100 is about equally Negro and white. The town is in the heart of Pulaski County, one of 13 counties in Illinois where segregation is

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—Emil Zapotek, Czechoslovakia's Olympic champion, broke his 1952 Olympic record and set a new low for the year for 5,000 meters in a track and field meet in Opava, Moravia, last Saturday, Prague newspapers reported today.

Zapotek's time, according to the newspaper Rude Pravo, was 14:06.4. In the Olympic competition at Helsinki this summer, he won the 5,000 in 14:06.6.

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Story and Music*

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ON HIS

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15 West 30th St., N. Y.
OR 9-1037

NELSON CASE DEFENDANTS DENIED ADEQUATE DEFENSE

PITTSBURGH.—Although by law a defendant should have adequate opportunities to provide for his defense, including consultations with co-defendants, the way it works out for a political prisoner like Steve Nelson is something else.

Since his transfer to the Workhouse a month ago Nelson has been so isolated that he has been unable to discuss with his five co-defendants in the Smith Act trial vital matters connected with the case. He is still without legal counsel.

With the setting of the trial date for Oct. 14 it became imperative that a meeting of the other defendants be arranged with Nelson. An order was obtained from Judge Montgomery, who in some way retains control over Nelson's state case, providing Nelson's transfer for several days back to the County Jail here. The sheriff arranged that the defendants could meet for a few hours in his office.

The defendants had to pay two deputies \$10 each for "escorting" Nelson from the jail to the sheriff's office across the street, and for the two hours these deputies

sat in the conference room. Another \$5 had to be put up, with 20 cents more, evidently a mileage allowance for crossing the street with the Communist leader.

Nelson is now back in the Workhouse, where he is denied facilities for preparation of his defense in the Smith Act case and has great difficulty in keeping in contact with the attorney handling his appeals in the state sedition case.

What's On?

Manhattan

RECEPTION for Mrs. Charlotta Bass, ALP candidate for Vice President, tonight at 6:45, Geo. Washington Hotel, Lexington Ave., at 23rd St. Near Marcantonio and ALP candidates. Adm. 30c.

Coming

YOU'LL HAVE FUN at our Folk and

Square Dance Festival, Sat., Oct. 11;

8:30 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. near 10th St.

Caller: Bernard Fromarts of UE Sky-Lake

Camp, sponsored by N.Y. Veterans for Peace.

GREATEST SHOW ever to be presented in the Bronx, Sunday, Oct. 13—8:30 p.m.—

to pay tribute to Howard Fast, world fa-

mous author, fighter for peace, and your

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A COCKTAIL DANCE

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a political party to run as Vice President*

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"The Republican and Democratic candidates feel equally at home in the disloyal camp, and disloyalists find both Eisenhower and Stevenson — Sparkman and Nixon one of their own."

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Only Appearance in Brooklyn!

CHARLOTTA BASS

Progressive Party Candidate for Vice President
of the United States

Brooklyn Academy of Music
Lafayette Ave. and Ashland Pl.

TONIGHT — 8 P.M.

Other Speakers:

Corliss Lamont

American Labor Candidate
for United States Senate

Hon. Vito Marcantonio

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595 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn — BU 4-1518*

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ARTHUR KAHN
For Congress, 20th C.D.

ROSALIE SANTIAGO
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folk singer

**Tomorrow (Thursday) 7:30
p.m.**

RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL
73rd St. and Broadway

Admission 50¢

Auspices: American Labor Party

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CABARET AND DANCE

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TOMORROW (Wed.) at 8:15 p.m.

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Entertainment

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**"Settle Prisoner
of war issue—
LATER"**

**"Stop the
shooting in
Korea — NOW"**

Admission \$1.00

Tix at local A.L.P. Clubs

Enroll American Labor Party — VOTE ROW D

YANKS ARE CHAMPS AGAIN!!

The New York Yankees took their fourth straight World Series yesterday when Mickey Mantle and Allie Reynolds combined to beat the Brooklyn Dodgers, 4 to 2, in the seventh game, played at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. Mantle hammered his second homer in as many days and a sizzling single to drive in the two biggest runs the Yankees scored all year. And Reynolds, the big Creek Indian whose arm ached from weariness of overwork, became the winning pitcher when he got starter Ed Lopat out of a bases-loaded none out jam in the fourth. Then he pitched two more laborious innings.

It was his sixth World Series triumph, giving him more than any hurler now in the majors. But sharing the hurling honors in this fantastic finale was Lefty Bob Kuzava. In the game's most turbulent inning, the Dodgers' seventh, Kuzava was called in to pitch to Duke Snider—Brooklyn's most devastating slugger—with the bases loaded and only one out. Yank manager Casey Stengel felt at this stage that the Duke was manning enough to rate a "personal pitcher" and Kuzava took care of him as a lefty pitching to a lefty. Snider popped

Series Facts And Figures

Facts and figures on the seven-game 1952 world series:

Attendance—340,906.

Total Receipts—\$1,882,458.40.

Players' share—\$500,003.28 (players share only in first four games).

Commissioner's share—\$243,312.98.

Clubs' and leagues' share—\$379,336.77.

Final standing: Yankees 4, Dodgers 3.

Scores of games: Dodgers 4, Yankees 2 (1st); Yankees 7, Dodgers 1 (2nd); Dodgers 5, Yankees 3 (3rd); Yankees 2, Dodgers 0 (4th); Dodgers 6, Yankees 5 (5th, 11 innings); Yankees 3, Dodgers 2 (6th); Yankees 4, Dodgers 2 (7th).

out to Gil McDougald on a three-and-two pitch.

Stengel, then figuring Kuzava had earned the right to stick around, let him pitch to Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn's "Mr. Clutch."

That brought the key play of the game.

Billy Martin, made a lunging shoe-top catch of a pop-fly by Robinson. With the runners streaking for the plate, the ball was caught in a high west wind blowing in from left field and drifted far in. Martin gave it a terrific chase and snagged it just as both Carl Furillo and Billy Cox spiked the plate.

Furillo had started off this tiring inning by drawing a walk off Vic Raschi, the third of the Yanks.

(Continued on Page 6)

Lewis Rips Eisenhower, Scores Demo Record

By GEORGE MORRIS

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—John L. Lewis, setting the tone as he opened the convention of the United Mine Workers today, branded Gen. Eisenhower as the man whom "Taft leads around by the collar." This released an explosion of prolonged cheers from the 3,500 delegates, and left no doubts as to how they or Lewis feels about Eisenhower.

Whether plans are under way for an actual endorsement of Gov. Stevenson, of whom the UMWA was also critical in the past, is not definitely indicated. Stevenson was invited to address the convention but replied with a short wire of regrets and good wishes.

Lewis' infernal blast at Eisenhower, without mention of his name, came as he opened his speech in the form of comment on

a speech of welcome by Mayor Carl W. Rich of this city. The Mayor boasted of the city's advantages, and noted it was the home of many industries and a zoo. Lewis said the mayor "forgot to note that Cincinnati, in addition to being the home of many things, was also the home of Robert Alphonso Taft."

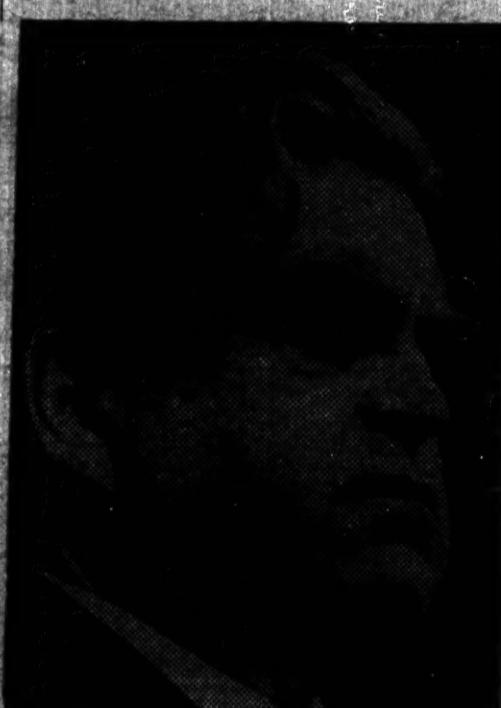
Lewis then went on to describe Taft's role in passage of the Taft-Hartley Law, as "the man-servant of business" and "articulate zombie

of predatory and oppressive wealth Taft at the problems of the laboring people."

The convention later received a book-size report of the officers on to rear and a wife to protect should the union's affairs since 1948 and ever design to support him, Taft, for public office, or any other man whom Taft may lead around by the collar."

At a late stage of the convention, Lewis said he will have more to say on Taft "and those who look through the same gun-barrel as

(Continued on Page 8)



LEWIS

Don't Forget to Register!

Polls are open every day this week from 3 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Miss Flynn Begins Refutation of Budenz' Lies About History of Communist Party

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, testifying for the third day in the Foley Square Smith Act trial yesterday began the process of refuting the police version of Communist Party history as presented by the prosecution's star witness, the informer Louis F. Budenz.

Miss Flynn, member of the party's national committee and one

of the 13 remaining defendants reciting in detail the developments in the U. S. Communist movement in 1944-45, had arrived, at the close of the court session, at the period in 1944 when the anti-Marxist theories of Earl Browder prevailed, with dissolution of the party and establishment of the Communist Political Association.

Miss Flynn, who will continue

her testimony today, told the jury she attended the three sessions of the January, 1944, national committee meeting, at which Browder proposed formation of the CPA. She refused Budenz' story that Browder's anti-Marxist plan was first offered at a "preliminary meeting" of the committee.

Miss Flynn told the jury that Browder's plan was presented before 500 persons attending the first enlarged session of the committee meeting.

Mrs. Kaufman picked up a bulky volume of the trial record and read an excerpt from Budenz' testimony which said that Browder, addressing the meeting, stated the structure of the Communist organization should be changed and the question of socialism should not

be set forth as in the past, so that it would appear "Communism was diminishing in the U. S." and groundwork could thereby be laid for "American acquiescence to Soviet control of China."

"I never heard anyone in the Communist Party say that," Miss

(Continued on Page 6)

MRS. BASS TO ADDRESS BROOKLYN RALLY TONIGHT

Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Negro women's leader and Vice Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, will address an election rally at 8:30 p.m. today (Wednesday) at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. This will be Mrs. Bass' first appearance in New York since returning from her West Coast tour.

Speaking on the same platform with Mrs. Bass will be Corliss Lamont, American Labor Party candidate for U.S. Senate, and former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman.

Ben Davis Committee Seeks Volunteers for Vote Registration

An urgent call for volunteers to help bring out voters to register in Manhattan's 11th Assembly District was voiced yesterday by the Citizens Committee to Elect Ben Davis. It is in the 11th A.D. that Benjamin J. Davis, Smith Act victim and Communist leader, is running for State Assembly on the Freedom Party ticket. Headquarters of the Committee is 135 W. 125 St.

Asia Parley Weighs 5-Point Peace Plan

By JOHN PITTMAN

The 400-odd delegates from 37 countries meeting in Peking's newly built quarters for the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific areas yesterday continued discussion of a five-point program for peace.

The program, presented by Kuo Mo-jo, deputy premier of People's China and that country's chief delegate to the conference, included the following points:

1-A Japanese peace treaty based on the Potsdam agreement, with withdrawal of all foreign troops, the curbing of Japanese militarism, full democratic rights to the Japanese people. Under these conditions, the Japanese would be entitled to armed forces for its own defense.

2-Unconditional repatriation of all war prisoners in Korea, with-

drawal of all foreign troops including the Chinese volunteers, and complete independence of the Korean people to settle their own affairs. In addition, the settlement of the wars in Malaya and Indo-China by peaceful negotiations.

3-A meeting of the five great powers to bring about disarmament and the abolition of all weapons of mass destruction. Kuo Mo-jo denounces the wanton bombings in Korea and the mistreatment of prisoners, and called for the signing of the Geneva Convention against germ warfare.

4-Peaceful co-existence between different systems; the end of blockades, embargoes, and monopolies; the complete national independence of peoples freely choosing their own way of life without foreign troops and bases.

on their soil. Kuo Mo-jo affirmed the inseparability of the struggle in defense of peace with the struggle for national independence and freedom. He declared "lasting peace can only be based on the ending of national oppression and enslavement."

5-An end to the clamor for war, to the incitement of racial hatred and the discrimination against colored peoples.

In presenting his program, Kuo Mo-jo charged that the United States imperialists were attempting to revive Japanese militarism as a nucleus for a Pacific Pact bloc. He reviewed the Japanese militarist aggressions in China, Indonesia, the Philippines, India, Burma, Indo-China, Malaya and Australia, and the effect of Japanese militarism on the Japanese people.

"The remilitarization of Japan

undoubtedly constitutes an extremely grave threat to the peace of the Asian and Pacific regions," he said, "but the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions are determined not to suffer once more the ravages of aggression by Japanese militarism."

'WAR CRIMINAL' TRIALS

Prior to Kuo Mo-jo's keynote address, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, vice chairman of the Chinese central government, welcomed the delegates with a moving appeal for ending the present wars in Asia. She branded the U. S. government as a "war criminal" for its bacterial warfare, and bitterly attacked its "export of racism and genocide" to Asia. She called for establishing the "moral climate" for peaceful coexistence by outlawing all weapons of mass destruction, bringing the state of war with

Japan and Germany to an end, and breaking down all barriers to cultural and economic exchange.

In the discussion following Kuo Mo-jo's speech, a number of speakers have elaborated various points of his program, as follows:

Saifuddin Kitchlew, head of the Indian delegation, called for the establishment of a permanent organization to promote cultural exchange among Asian-Pacific peoples.

"Peace committees of all countries represented in this conference," said Kitchlew, "should expedite the implementation of decisions taken by the World Peace Council at Vienna in November, 1951. Wherever national commissions for cultural exchange have not already been constituted, this should be done as soon as possible."

ENDING KOREA WAR

Han Sul Ya, chief Korean delegate, called for a peaceful solution of the Korean war by adoption of truce terms already reached, repatriation of prisoners according to the terms of the Geneva Convention, and speedy enforcement of an armistice. He urged condemnation and immediate cessation of germ warfare and of the bombing of peaceful cities. He called for the trial of the organizers of germ warfare and this destructive bombardment as war criminals. And he urged the evacuation of all foreign troops, including the Chinese, from Korea and provision for the Koreans to solve their own internal problems.

Togo Kameda, Japanese delegate, outlined how the U. S. imperialists were trying to remilitarize Japan.

The Rev. Victor James, Australian delegate and Unitarian minister, declared that the common enemies of both Japan and Australia were the Japanese militarists and the U. S. government which supports them.

ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Chairman Suroso of the Indonesian delegation gave a basic report on economic relations, charging that the U. S. policy of economic blockade and embargoes was hindering economic development in Southeast Asia.

"What distinguishes the present from the past," said Mr. Suroso, "is that southeast Asian countries are faced today with a single imperialist power, namely, imperialist U. S. A." He said American imperialism was impairing regional living standards and offered a resolution covering three main points:

1. Restoration of free flow of goods by eliminating artificial barriers in international trade, such as blockades, embargoes and war measures.

2. Negotiation of trade agreements between governments or peoples of various countries.

3. Lifting of the United Nations embargo against People's China.

He charged that the United States government had pressured the United Nations into adopting the embargo resolution against China. "This resolution," he said, "impairs the economic interests of the Southeast Asian countries which have traditionally maintained close relations with China. It hinders the economic recovery and development of Southeast Asia."

Finlay McKenzie, Canadian delegate, supplemented Suroso's report with a speech declaring that armament embargoes and blockades offered no solution for the economic difficulties of North and South America. He suggested a third alternative to solve economic problems—"peaceful mutually beneficial trade between all nations."

K. Vaikunthavasan, Ceylonese delegate, charged that the United States had jiggled rubber prices to the detriment of Ceylon's economy. And Dr. Gyan Chand, Indian delegate, declared that peace was an imperative economic necessity as well as a social ideal in all of Asia.

FIGHT FOR NELSON BAIL RISES AS TREATMENT GETS WORSE

Steve Nelson's friends are continuing to demand that the Communist leaders be admitted to bail, as his prison conditions steadily get worse.

The demand for bail is being made to District Attorney James F. Malone at the County Courthouse, Pittsburgh.

Letters from Pittsburgh report increasingly harsh treatment of Nelson, while he appeals his 20-year sentence under the Pennsylvania State "Sedition" Act and prepares his defense for his coming trial under the Federal Smith Act.

Nelson's right to get letter paper for his correspondence has now been taken away at the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., where he is serving the 20-year sentence.

He is now forced to use scraps of paper from the advertisements in the New York Times for his limited correspondence.

This is a special restriction that does not apply to ordinary prisoners.

Nelson's preparations for the coming Federal trial are being crippled in other ways by the county authorities without any interference from the Federal Court. NO TIME FOR DEFENSE

He is not allowed time to work on his defense by day. He has to toil in the prison industries by day, producing furniture for sale on the open market in competition with free labor. He is allowed time for his defense only after the workday, when he is tired. Then he is allowed to work for a while in the prison library, where he has to keep his paper.

No one can visit him except an

attorney—and his family, which can see him through two heavy screens for a half hour a month.

Nelson's co-defendants cannot see him and consult with him at the Blawnox Prison.

This denial seriously cripples his defense.

Nelson is falsely accused of "conspiring" with Ben Carethers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; Andy Onda, Communist leader in the steel communities; James H. Dolson, Daily Worker writer; William Albertson, Detroit political leader, and Irving Weissman of New York. But he is denied the right to consult with them about their joint defense.

Authorities permitted one consultation, nearly three weeks ago, but none since. That one consultation cost the Nelson defense of \$25.50. That was the authorities' bill. Nelson at that time was in the County Prison in Pittsburgh during hearings on the Smith Act case. And the authorities allowed Nelson to meet his co-defendants in the Pittsburgh County Courthouse after paying \$5 to a court clerk; \$10, each to two marshals, and 20 cents "travel money" to two guards who escorted Nelson across the "Bridge of Sighs" from the prison to the courthouse.



Morales' Orchestra to Head Program at Puerto Rican Fete

The Manhattan Tenant Councils announced yesterday that Humberto Morales and his Orchestra will head the entertainment at the Festival of Puerto Rican Culture to be held Sunday at Park Palace, 5 West 110 Street.

The program will include Lydia Miranda, concert pianist; Emilia Del Villar, Flamenco dancer; Richard Silvera, of the cast of "South Pacific," who will dedicate Jamaican Folk Songs to the Puerto Rican people; Vinie Burrows, of "Wisteria Trees," who will sing Calypso songs; Frank Lopez, in a program of Puerto Rican and Jewish songs, and Jose Davila Semprin, poet.

The Puerto Rican folk dances, the "Danza" and the "Seis Chorreo," will be presented by the Puerto Rican members of the First Avenue and the Tompkins Square Tenant Councils.

The Art Exhibit at the Festival will include the works of Esteban Soriano, Juan DePray, Antonio S. Lopez, Carlos Vazquez, George

Velezquez and others. The works of young artists in Puerto Rico assembled by the Centro de Arte Puerto Rico will be displayed.

A photo exhibit of the work of Romulo Lachatanere will present scenes of Puerto Rico and East Harlem. Lachatanere is the Cuban photographic artist who died aboard the plane which crashed coming from Puerto Rico.

Another exhibit will be that of the Puerto Rican musical instrument, the Cuatros. The exhibit will be loaned by Efraim Ronda, owner of the Casa Ronda at 110 St. Ronda has developed the Cuatros from the primitive four string instrument to the modern 10-string instrument, and has written the only book on

One of the exhibits will be a book and newspaper exhibit. Published works of Puerto Rican authors and poets will be displayed.

Rev. Herminio L. Perez of the Spanish Presbyterian Church of Manhattan will act as chairman of the Festival. Speakers and honored guests to date are Vicente Polanco, former attorney-general of Puerto Rico and columnist of the Puerto Rican newspaper "El Imparcial"; Paul Ross, chairman of the Stuyvesant Town Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and Manuel Medina, candidate for the State legislature.

Tickets at \$2 may be purchased at the Manhattan Tenant Councils, 12 E. 125 St., SA 2-3414.



MURRAY TELLS IUE PARLEY: EISENHOWER PERILS LABOR

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—CIO president Philip Murray today urged delegates to the CIO International United Electrical Workers Union (IUE) to "get the votes out" to defeat Eisenhower and Nixon, and denounced them as candidates of the "special interests" and as spokesmen of the party of depressions, the Taft-Hartley Act and anti-labor injunctions.

Applause swept the convention as Murray lauded the late President Roosevelt.

CANADA CHURCH COUNCIL URGES EAST-WEST TRADE

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 7.—"Now is the time for a larger program of peace-building by the Churches," declared a report adopted by the 15th General Council of the United Churches, largest Protestant group in Canada.

The General Council approved the report with minor changes but refused to include an amendment which rebuked other peace efforts.

"Long-range tasks," declared the Council, "include the establishment of a world court of international law; the control of atomic and other forms of nuclear energy and their use for peaceful purposes such as in medical treatments; a plan of progressive disarmament applicable equally to all

Murray talked of the breadlines during the Hoover depression. He told of children eating garbage in the mining towns of West Virginia and elsewhere. And he spoke of the weakness of the labor movement of only 2,000,000 members 20 years ago.

All that changed after the victory of the "political crusade" led by President Roosevelt, he said.

Both Murray and James Carey, IUE president denounced president Charles E. Wilson of General Electric for failing to meet IUE's demands.

powers and particularly to the great powers."

Further, "the United Church should encourage the building of East-West trade, the settlement of displaced persons and the establishment of peace in trouble areas where increased friction may spark another war."

Under the last section the report lauded U. S. action in Korea but complained about "the U. S. program of aid to Europe" that "its civilian part is only 12 percent compared to its military section of 88 percent."

The United Church by decision of its General Council decided to: circulate the report and related material throughout all church bodies; set up study groups and hold from two to four regional conferences on the Church and Peace; circulate a pledge setting forth the church's stand for signature by the church membership; send a delegation to Ottawa with the signatures obtained; foster peace and world government groups in congregations; through the Canadian Council of Churches, urge other communions to take similar peace action.

The Truman government has filed an appeal from the verdict of Federal Judge Luther E. Youngdahl dismissing its "contempt" case against William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, it was learned yesterday.

The prosecution of the Negro leader, who was viciously reviled by Rep. Henderson L. Lanham (D-Ga) as a "g-d black s.o.b." arose out of his refusal to expose CRC membership lists to Congressional witchhunters.

The first trial of Patterson ended in a jury disagreement. Judge Youngdahl ordered his acquittal in the second on the ground that the government had no right to indict the CRC leader under a law, the lobbying act, which had been held unconstitutional.

Push Registration in 11th A. D. To Win Election of Negro Senator

The Committee to Elect a Negro State Senator announced today a drive to get the maximum registration of voters in the 11th Assembly District, the heart of the Harlem community. The first step in this drive is the distribution of 25,000 leaflets, urging all voters

to register during the current week in order to be able to vote in the primary, he beat the machine candidate for the nomination with the support of the independent voters in the district.

In a letter to the supporters of the committee, Jacques Isler, spokesman for the committee, thanked them for their support and urged their full participation

to do whatever in your capacity to send Archibald to the State Senate for this community. It marks the first real opportunity for representation for the Negro people in the State Senate, which has not had a single Negro in its chambers in the 166 years of our state's history.

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BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—A poll here registered 98 percent for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, the Maryland Peace Council reported here today as it placed a demand to all presidential and senatorial candidates that they tell the American people how they stand on that vital issue.

Demanding "a prompt statement of your position on the most pressing issue before the American people: that of an immediate cease-fire in Korea," the Maryland Peace Council addressed itself to all presidential and senatorial candidates

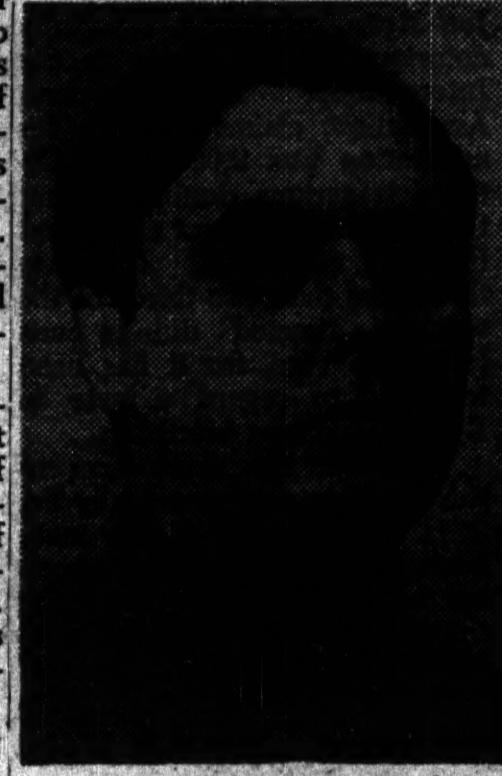
Maryland Peace Council Asks Candidates Give Stand on Korea

as the council told the candidates that "in one week's polling of public opinion, 750 Baltimoreans registered themselves 98 percent in favor of an immediate end to the killing in Korea while peace-talks continue."

The Council's statement to the candidates continued, "In view of the overwhelming desire of your electorate for cessation of the senseless slaughter that has seen 38,000 Americans become casualties in the year of the truce talks alone, we feel that you owe it to the voters to commit yourself unequivocally in favor of a cease-fire at once. Peace is the crucial issue by which Marylanders are judging candidates."

Soviet CP Parley Discusses Great Economic Gains

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—The Soviet Union's rapid march toward the gigantic economic and social goals projected by Premier Stalin stood out in today's discussion by the 1,500 delegates to the country's 19th Communist Party congress. Delegates were taking stock of



MALENKOV

the people's achievements under the Communist Party leadership since the previous party congress in 1939. In addition, members of the party's political bureu reported on special phases of the party's activities. L. O. Beria discussed Soviet policy on nationalities, and L. M. Kaganovich opened the evening session as debate continued on the reports of Georgi M. Malenkov and Beria.

The debate had heard A. P. Efimov, secretary of the Communist Party in the Khabarovsk region of Siberia, and A. N. Serebryakov, secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania, report on the developments in their respective areas. Both speakers alerted the congress to the danger of Wall Street imperialist machinations.

But the debate centered mainly on Malenkov's revelations of Soviet progress. The political committee's secretary had announced that the Soviet Union possessed immense potentialities in producing atomic energy, as well as a number of methods. This was news to foreign newspapermen here, among whom there was no previous knowledge that the Soviet Union had more than one method of producing atomic energy.

In addition, Malenkov's statistics showed that all basic categories of heavy industry, especially those turning out machines and machine tools, were consistently achieving

1940's output of 118,000,000 meters to 190,000,000 meters.

Silk cloth rose 2.8 times more than 1940 production to 218,000,000 meters.

Sugar rose 431,000 tons over last year's output to 3,300,000 tons. This was 50 percent above 1940 and 1,177,000 tons short of the 1955 goal of 4,477,000 tons.

Animal fats rose 35,000 tons over last year's output to 380,000 tons, 70 percent more than in 1940 and 179,000 tons short of the 1955 goal.

Grain rose 9,000,000 metric tons over last year's output to 130,000,000 metric tons, which is 44,000,000 metric tons short of the 1955 goal of 174,000,000 metric tons.

Electric power increased 15 billion kilowatt hours over last year's production to 117 billion, 2.4 times more than 1940's output and 45 billion short of the 1955 goal of 162 billion.

Oil increased 5,000,000 metric tons over last year to 47,000,000 metric tons, which is 50 percent more than in 1940. The 1955 goal is 70,000,000.

Coal production rose 15,000,000 tons over last year to 300,000,000 tons, which is 80 percent over 1940 and 77,000,000 tons short of the 1955 goal.

Steel output increased 3,300,000 tons over last year to 35,000,000 tons. The 1955 goal is 44,700,000 tons.

Iron increased 3,000,000 tons over last year's output to 25,000,000 tons, which is 70 percent over 1940 production. The 1955 goal is 34,000,000 tons.

Rolled steel increased to 27,000,000 tons, doubling the 1940 output and coming to only 11,425,000 tons short of the 1955 goal.

Hallinan Speaks Tomorrow in Manhattan

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President speaks at two election rallies in Manhattan tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

Hallinan will speak at Audubon Hall, Broadway and 168th Street, and at Hotel Riverside Plaza, 73rd Street and Broadway.

Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senate and Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, will join Hallinan on the platform at both meetings.

William Mandel, ALP candidate for Congress, 21st C. D., will also speak at the Audubon Hall meeting. Jean Mural, folk singer, will entertain.

At the Riverside Plaza meeting other speakers will include Arthur D. Kahn, ALP candidate for Congress in the 20th C. D.; Ewart Guimier, international secretary-treasurer, United Public Workers, and Rosalie Santiago, Puerto Rican community leader. Martha Schlamme, folk singer, will entertain.



Letters from Readers

Double Standard

McKEES ROCK, Pa.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Several days ago, the local papers printed the following news:

Frank Nathan, Pittsburgh gambler turned Washington influence-peddler, was allowed to settle an income tax bill for 35 cents on the dollar.

This is only one of the many such cases of chiselers, swindlers, number racketeers and professional gamblers who should be in jail but are allowed to roam the streets at will taking money from the people.

While all of this is going on, Steve Nelson was put behind bars for 20 years because he opposed these racketeers and chiselers. He was jailed because he spoke for peace and against war, for butter and not guns, for jobs and against unemployment, and for the betterment of living conditions.

But in spite of all of this, the people still want peace and are against wars. They want jobs and security.

—M.R.

GM Official Would Cut Jobless Benefit

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., Oct. 7. (FP)—Proposals for making it more difficult for workers to get unemployment benefits were advanced here by Russell L. Hibbard, director of unemployment compensation activities of the General Motors Corp.

Hibbard spoke at the 37th annual meeting of the Associated Industries of New York State, Inc. Up for discussion was the Hughes-Brees law of 1951, which amended the state unemployment insurance law in a way that drew sharp objections from organized labor.

But, according to Hibbard, the amendments did not go far enough in whittling down jobless benefits. He said the law should include:

1. An objective test to apply in cases where an employee leaves his job without justification arising out of the job itself.
2. A parallel provision for persons who cause their own unemployment by acts of misconduct connected with their work.
3. A more adequate "labor dispute provision."

4. Specific and effective ways of dealing with "the problem of unemployment due to pregnancy."

5. More attention to "the problem of duplication of payments under parallel compensation programs and plans."

"It is unsound and wasteful," Hibbard said, "to make payments out of the unemployment fund to persons who are being paid equivalent or greater compensation for the same period under plans or policies financed by their employers."

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

The Arbitrator Will Be Watching the Docks

THE FATE of the wage and pension demands of the longshoremen along the east coast is now in the hands of a university professor who will arbitrate a decision. While "King" Joe Ryan, who isn't especially notorious for democracy in the International Longshoremen's Association, claims the vote for arbitration was 9,000 to 3,000, there is serious doubt whether that reflects an honest count and the real sentiment. It seems that more than two-thirds of the workers affected didn't even bother to vote, for it has been tradition to regard a vote in Ryan's union as worthless.

Whatever the final form of this struggle may eventually be, it is interesting that the main basis upon which the ILA's leaders and attorneys are preparing their arguments before the arbitrator is the demand for "parity" with the West Coast's longshoremen.

FOR MANY YEARS now, Ryan has been trying to keep the east coast longshoremen in the dark on the true conditions on the West Coast. He has only kept a perpetual red-baiting fire running against Harry Bridges, the leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. But the truth has finally come through and the gap between the earnings and working conditions of the two coasts has become so great that the mere catching up with the

West Coast has become a hopeful objective on the east coast. The base rate of \$18.90 for an eight-hour day on the West Coast compared to \$16.80 on the east coast, is just a partial measure of the difference. Even more important to most longshoremen is the fact that on the West Coast, because of a rotary hiring hall, limitation on sling loads, limitation of speedup and effective retirement of aged men, dockers have more regular work with average yearly earnings far above those of east coast longshoremen.

AND NOW the pension issue has become a very serious one with thousands of east coast longshoremen, who are coming close to the twilight of their ability to work at the tough occupation.

The Dispatcher, organ of the West Coast union, runs in its current issue a comparison on pensions. The employers on the West Coast pay into the pension fund 15 cents an hour, compared to only five cents an hour on the east coast. This gives the Pacific longshoremen, upon voluntary retirement, \$100 a month PLUS what they are due to get on Federal social security, plus all the rights under the medical plan provided on the ILWU's contract.

Ryan's contract provides a pension of only \$50 a month (was \$35 until recently) plus social security and nothing else.

But while the West Coast longshoremen are usually entitled close to the maximum of social security (\$85) because of their higher earnings, few east coast men are near that level.

Because the West Coast pension is much closer to what a person can retire upon, 1,202 chose to retire immediately upon effectiveness of the pension. But only 480 retired out of the much larger number of members in the ILA.

BECAUSE the truth has come out, the slogan in New York has become "Parity or strike." Ryan's red-baiting attack upon Harry Bridges, the court's ruling against the ILWU's heads and the threats of the McCarran Committee to do a "job" on the ILWU have not blinded the east coast longshoremen. On the contrary, they are beginning to see why the ILWU and its leaders have been made the target.

Ryan's men have been forced to recognize this sentiment and also demand parity with the West Coast. But they claim that it can all be won through arbitration. They note that the last ILWU gain was also through an arbitration award.

They "overlook" one little difference. While on the West Coast the shipowners and an arbitrator (if need be) were able to feel the militancy of the workers and their readiness to strike or engage in other effective type of struggles, on the east coast the leadership is directing its fire against militancy and the militants and has always tried to help the shipowners or an arbitrator put over cheap deals. In fact, whatever the east coast longshoremen won was usually due to the readiness of the dock workers to defy Ryan, as they often did—especially last year.

So it's a foregone conclusion that the arbitrator will be swayed far more by the sentiment displayed among the workers on the docks.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES doesn't like the Communist Party Congress in the Soviet Union. It doesn't like the "continuation of the 'peace offensive'." It shamelessly falsifies G. Malenkov's statement that no force on earth can halt the "advance" of socialism in the Soviet Union into a threat of military aggression. It warps Stalin's statement that capitalist rivalries are still the greatest threat to peace and that trade and co-existence are possible between East and West into some kind of sinister Soviet "economic warfare." But these absurd lies are contradicted even by the Times itself. One story, headed "Trade Official Finds No Red Scare Abroad," begins: "Other countries do not share this nation's preoccupation with communism, Horace E. Henderson, national president of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce reported yesterday . . . after a . . . round-the-world goodwill tour." While from Geneva, Michael Hoffman admits that unless a 34-nation committee on trade which "stands at the apex of the Western world's trading system" manages to end the "economic rivalry" between capitalist powers, Stalin's "prediction might well come true."

THE NEWS comments on the Soviet congress, first blaming the Soviet Union for the present war tension (evidently Stalin refuses to withdraw American troops from Korea) but then accusing Truman of being "either powerless or unwilling to end the cold war." This Hitler-like doubletalk, with which the News wants to lure the millions who want peace and the minority who want war, ends with a pitch for electing Eisenhower and Nixon, men with "fresh ideas and broad vision." The ideas being the same old fight-Russia plans, the vision, the same insane dream of a Wall Street world.

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone declares that Stalin's message of "negotiating co-existence" may not make itself clear in the madhouse clamor which passes for political thinking on Soviet-American relations in this country. But it will be heard in Western Europe.

THE POST'S Robert S. Allen admits that while both parties are campaigning with "loud talk about cutting taxes and military expenditures," Pentagon leaders are going to ask for "upward of 40,000 men" from the next President, "regardless of who he may be." In other words, the American people are being taken for a ride again and, be it Eisenhower or Stevenson, the blueprints for war are ready and waiting.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM front-pages a "letter to the next President" by William P. Simms, foreign editor emeritus for the Scripps-Howard chain, which flatly declares that the "U.S. is facing disaster in its European policy." Simms acknowledges the failure of the Marshall Plan and NATO, the economic miseries of Western Europe and the great opposition among Europeans to a new war. But no sign from Simms that this "pending disaster" of U.S. policy requires a new, peace policy.

—R.F.

Coming in the weekend WORKER
In the last 4 issues: Communism — A New Chinese Policy

Daily Worker

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

EISENHOWER'S McCARTHYISM

EISENHOWER SHOWED ONCE MORE what he means by his "crusade" to save U.S. and the world when he openly embraced McCarthy's cause on a Wisconsin platform.

Eisenhower got McCarthy's hearty appreciation when he uttered the standard pro-fascist whoops against what Eisenhower called "the pinks" in Washington. It is no longer "the Reds" you will notice; now it is the "pinks." A "Red" has always been, in the democracy-hating vocabulary of the McCarthy-McCarran mobsters, not just a Marxist, but an American who ever dared to side with Labor against Capital, or one who ever challenged white supremacy, or who ever had the notion that America was not fated by destiny to war against the Soviet Union and China. Now the definition goes wider. What is a "pink"?

It undoubtedly would include anyone from FDR down who ever figured that the trade union movement was here to stay, that Negro equality was not a "Moscow plot," or that social security was necessary and not "waste."

In lashing out against "the pinks," Eisenhower is showing to the McCarthyites that he can pass their "loyalty" test, that he would try to move against every vestige of progressive social thinking which might still remain from the gains the people won through the New Deal. A "pink" in Eisenhower's terms is an American who dares to believe that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights are more important to America than the war-hungry pro-fascist ravings of the China Lobbyists and the oil industrialists behind Nixon and McCarthy.

EISENHOWER'S DIRECT borrowing of the McCarthy line is met by Stevenson and Truman with vaguely worded reproaches on the one hand, with fire-eating denunciations of "Communism" and then with the government seizing 18 more innocent Americans under the Smith Act to appease the McCarthyites.

Clearly, this will not halt nor defeat the ominous thing which is represented by the Eisenhower-Nixon calls for war on "the reds" and on "the pinks." The Eisenhower-Nixon-McCarthy mob views even Gen. Marshall—and his fellow war-planners—as "pinks" and will not be content until they get their scalps. The Administration has no weapons with which to fight the McCarthyism of Eisenhower because it is tied hand and foot to the same line of "fighting the communist menace" in Korea and throughout the world.

Yet one thing is plain—the vast majority of the labor movement, the Negro people, and all decent-minded Americans fear the Eisenhower-McCarthy axis and want to halt what it represents. We believe that there should be the greatest and widest unity in routing the things which McCarthyism represents—the political raids on Communists, the continuing war in Korea, the witchhunts and frameups of teachers, writers, actors, etc. Whether the voters will choose the Hallinan-Bass ticket, the only peace ticket, or Stevenson, or even Eisenhower who is cashing in on the nation's hatred of the Korean war, there still remains the urgent need for united demands by all voters on Truman, Stevenson and Eisenhower for a cease-fire, for a policy of peace negotiations which will make it easier to defeat McCarthyism at home.

GUS HALL'S BIRTHDAY

THERE IS GOING TO BE a birthday party this Friday for Gus Hall, jailed national secretary of the Communist Party. This steel worker, Ohio union organizer, and fearless working class leader in the fight for peace and socialism, will be 42 years old this week.

No one of the many thousands of workers and progressives who ever saw or heard Gus Hall can ever forget him with his easy humor, his calm, his courage and clear thought. The FBI's political police feared this kind of American so much that they arranged their outrageous and illegal kidnap of Gus Hall from Mexico after they had arranged their political frameup of him at Foley Square. It will be a real pleasure for New Yorkers to go Friday night to Yugoslav Hall to join in Gus Hall's birthday party. That way we will show that Gus' fighting spirit could never be locked into a cell by political police.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional democracy.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people. Full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment.



Wall St. Makes Killing in Bonds Of Japan; US Taxpayers Pay

By Labor Research Association

OVER A YEAR AGO when the Dulles bi-partisan treaty was framed for its signers at San Francisco we noted the fact that the Japanese would be paying no reparations or indemnities to the American taxpayers, and that all this would be forgotten, just as the crimes and losses inflicted by the Nazis were dismissed by Gen. Eisenhower's "Let bygones be bygones."

But we noted then that the private bondholders would be well taken care of in the deal so enthusiastically endorsed by both Republicans and Democrats. In fact, the only demand made by the U.S. on Japan at the time of the war-base treaty was the resumption of payments on pre-war bonds sold to U.S. capitalists.

It was noted also that prices of these Japanese dollar bonds were showing a mysterious climb. The tip-off had of course been given to the Wall St. speculators. The private bonds were to be paid in full, with back interest. They soon doubled in price. And Sylvia Porter, the N.Y. Post financial writer, looked on and observed: "What a killing some of the boys have made in these."

The final pay-off came the other day, when the negotiations between Japanese fiscal agents and representatives of the private bondholders were concluded in New York.

The papers all carried the news that the defaulted bonds would be paid in full. Holders of some \$76 million worth of dollar bonds are to get not only full payment of principal but interest at the contractual rate of 5 1/2 to 7 percent, depending on the issue—rates that were originally higher than the average.

THE BACK INTEREST will be paid covering the years when the U.S. was at war with Japanese imperialism. The total of such interest will amount to about \$36 million. Including a similar settlement made with British bondholders, the Japanese will pay some \$450 million out of profits derived from exploitation of low-paid Japanese workers.

And this does not include the amount that will be paid to the French bondholders who were left in the lurch by the U.S. and British negotiators to conclude a later agreement with the Japanese dictators. The French

bond interest rates. For the back interest, accumulated while American boys were dying on the sands of Iwo Jima, will be paid off at the same rates over a period of 10 years. Eventually for every \$1,000 face value of investment the owners will be handed from \$500 to \$700 in accumulated interest.

Not only Japanese government bonds but those of private companies are involved in the settlement with Wall Street. A number of power companies are included and such vast organizations as the Oriental Development Co. engaged in the exploitation of Korea.

In the days when the Japanese imperialists exploited Korea, this company, with assets of over \$1 billion, owned most of the industry and about half of the farm land of South Korea. Its bonds were offered in the U.S. by the National City Bank which will act as fiscal agent in connection with some of the securities now paying off so handsomely to U.S. bondholders.

There are also the bonds of the Taiwan Electric Power Co. involved in the operation of power plants on Formosa. The Westinghouse Electrical International Corp. was associated with the construction of these plants.

SO A NICE CHRISTMAS is ahead for the U.S. and British bondholders of these Japanese concerns. For the first payment will be made on Dec. 22, and it will amount to from 11 to 14 percent, or double the original

Jersey Progressive Asks Other Candidates Oppose Witchhunt

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Progressive State Supreme Court candidate for U. S. Senator, called on her Republican and Democratic opponents to "take a united stand against the developing witchhunt at Rutgers University."

In letters to Sen. H. Alexander Smith and Democratic nominee Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Van Orden termed the loyalty probe of a Rutgers College of Pharmacy professor "a disgrace to the Senate and a threat to New Jersey's educational system."

"Leading conservative educators are agreed that a similar political inquisition at the University of California succeeded only in crippling that once-great institution," she said. "Our party, too, is no less than the continuation of the McCarthyites' actions."

Mrs. Van Orden asked Smith and Alexander for immediate replies to her proposal of a joint condemnation of the McCarran Committee's actions.

Yankees

(Continued from Page 1)
keo pitchers working in short shifts.

After pinch-hitter Rocky Nelson popped out harmlessly, Billy Cox drilled a single and Reese walked to load the bases. Then Kuzava, came on and stood the Dodgers off magnificently. In the eighth he struck out Roy Campanella and pinch-hitter Andy Pafko, although the series "goat," Gil Hodges, managed to get to first safely on an error by Gil McDougald.

The Dodger bench heckled plate umpire Larry Goetz so noisily at this stage that he ejected pitcher Ralph Branca from the dugout. Furillo then wound up that threat in a bear-down finish by Kuzava.

It was in the sixth inning when Mantle put the Yankees in front for good, at last—when he hit a 3-and-1 pitch over the right field screen for the 10th Yankee homer of the series, making the score 3 to 2.

That set a new all-time series record of homers by one team.

When Johnny Mize clipped Joe Black for his second straight single, Preacher Roe came in to relieve him and got the side out.

Brooklyn already had breathed its final gasp offensively, but the Yankees made it 4 to 2 in the seventh when McDougald singled. Rizzuto sacrificed him to second and Mantle cracked a single to left for the last run of the game.

The Yankees drew first blood when the little scooter, Rizzuto, drilled a double into the left field corner in the fourth for the first hit off Black, who was charged with his second series defeat after an opening victory. Rizzuto moved to third when Mantle grounded out to Hodges and he scored when Mize delivered a beauty of cross-up drive past Cox into left for a single.

The Dodgers bounded right back. Sniper Snider shot a single to right to start the fourth and Robinson dropped such a beauty of a bunt that Lopat could not field it.

Then Campanella also bunted safely, after taking a full swing and fouling off a pitch. That loaded the bases and it was goodbye for Lopat.

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Elect HOWARD FAST

Hunts Point Palace
952 Southern Blvd., Bronx

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st

Entertainment

Drama Group — Choral Group
Puerto Rican Caravan — Dancing to Name Band

Other entertainment to be announced

Sponsor: Youth Comm. to Elect HOWARD FAST
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"STOP McCARRAN'S INQUISITION"

A Meeting FOR Academic Freedom AGAINST the Entertainment Blacklist

with Omie Davis, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild
Prof. Royal Wilber Frame, Rose Russell

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10 at 8 P.M.

PALM GARDENS, 306 WEST 52nd STREET

Admission \$1.00 (tax incl.)
Auspices: National Council, Arts, Sciences and Professions
40 West 44th Street — MU 7-2161

In came Reynolds after a very imperialists, the reactionary role owner in the subdivision, in addition to the tract promoters, may sue Nixon or any other owner who fails to live up to the covenant.

"FANCY DOCUMENT"

Attorney Loren Miller, who successfully argued the constitutional invalidity of covenants before the U. S. Supreme Court in the historic 1948 case which resulted in their outlawing, attacked the Nixon-Hughes covenant as, "a fancy document designed to try to get around the Supreme Court ruling."

"This is a post-Supreme Court ruling covenant," Miller said. "It is dressed up fancy with new wrinkles to get around the high court's ruling."

Both Nixon covenant-covered homes, the \$41,000 Washington place and the Whittier home, came in for prominent mention by Nixon in his attempts to explain away \$19,000 in political "pin money" provided for his expenses by rich Californians, among them notorious anti-labor and white supremacist individuals.

Nixon was said to have told some friend he "never could have bought the Washington place" but for the financial assistance of his reactionary patrons.

Of his Whittier "covenant covered cottage" Nixon said his mother and father were occupying it while he and his wife, Pat, were domiciled in the more pretentious Washington place, and that the old folks were paying him rent in order to help with the mortgage.

She testified that non-party student groups, newspaper reporters and photographers often visited the party's national office when it was on the ninth floor at 35 E. 12 St.

She described the democratic manner in which national committee discussions were held. She told of her functions as a public speaker for the committee, as a writer of pamphlets on party policy and as a columnist for the Daily Worker since 1937.

TAUGHT CLASSES

She said she also taught classes on trade unionism in the party's national training school in 1938. She added that she taught the same subject to party and non-party workers at Workers' Schools in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York.

Part of her testimony dealt with her 1942 campaign as a Communist candidate for Congressman-at-large from New York. Mrs. Kaufman read to the jury the 1942 party election program calling for strengthening of trade union bargaining, and wiping out of discrimination against the Negro people, the Jewish people and women workers as a step toward unity in the war effort.

Miss Flynn told of her activities in the fight for women's rights as chairman of the party's National Women's Commission.

From 1948 until she was indicted under the Smith Act, she said, she was chairman of the party's defense committee.

Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

tion agree to change the covenants in whole or in part."

Lest there was the slightest doubt of Nixon's zealous desire to uphold his end of the hate-charged deal, the California Senator guaranteed, in the deed, to pay, "attorney fees and all other expenses arising from or connected with any lawsuits" brought even against himself for breaching the covenants.

Another clause provides, that, in the event of any breach of the covenant, even though other sections of the racist document might be invalidated by the courts, the Nixon property shall revert to its original owner—the tract promoters—and the restrictions shall carry along with the deed, and be binding on the recovering subdividers.

As a further threat against breachment, the Senator's deed provides that any other home

owner in the subdivision, in addition to the tract promoters, may sue Nixon or any other owner who fails to live up to the covenant.

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Greatest Sale

IMPORTED LINENS

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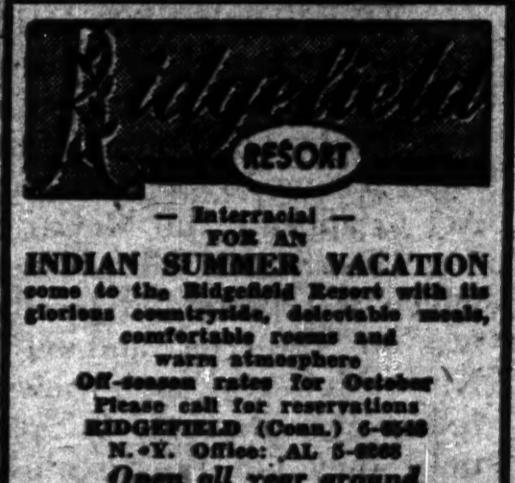
Howard Fast

Start Monday

A series of 10 broadcasts supporting the candidacy of Howard Fast, noted novelist, for Congress from the 23rd C. D., the Bronx, will be launched Monday, Oct. 13, from 7:30 to 7:45 p.m., over Station WMCA (57 on the dial). The broadcasts for the American Labor Party candidate will be heard Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays up to Nov. 3.

To be heard in Fast's behalf will be prominent trade unionists, representatives of the arts, sciences and professions as well as spokesmen for the Puerto Rican and Negro communities of the 23rd C.D.

The WMCA series is supplementing an intensive program of open-air meetings of which the campaigners for Fast have already held 48 in the district, with Fast himself speaking at most of them. Sound-truck meetings are being held by the ALP nightly, in one of the most lively campaigns ever seen in the 23rd C.D.



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The Fascist Drive to Regiment American Culture for War

By WILLIAM TRACY

(First Article of a Series)

The McCarranites have invaded Broadway.

By "Broadway," I mean more than the strip of 10 blocks from Times Square to 52nd Street. I mean the entertainment and cultural headquarters of the United States, not excepting Hollywood. For it is here in the Big Town that most of the creative work is inspired and finished (and certainly paid for) which finds its outlet on the stages, television screens, bookstalls, and in the art galleries, concert halls and radio shows of America.

So that the McCarranite invasion of this cultural center is something more than an act to extort publicity for McCarran and his cronies, although it is that too.

One of the first moves of the Justice Department under the McCarran Internal Security Law was to bar Maurice Chevalier from the United States because he had signed the Stockholm Peace Petition. This action alone would prove, if proof were needed, the Communist Party's estimate of the intent of this law:

"It is beyond dispute," said the CP, "that today world peace must be based on agreement between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. By stigmatizing all agreement with the Soviet Union and making hostility toward it the test of 'patriotism,' the Attorney General reveals that the real purpose of this proceeding is to outlaw the advocacy of peace and to prepare for an American-made war of aggression and conquest."

A few weeks ago, the McCarran Committee opened its attack on the AFL Radio Writers Guild, the Authors League, the Actors Equity Association, the parent bodies of each, and, in essence, the AFL to which all are affiliated. One hundred and twenty-six pages of testimony obtained in closed hearings dealing mainly with the Radio Writers Guild were released by the SACB Aug. 27.

At the same time one of the principal witnesses for what was called the anti-Communist faction in the RWG made public his complaint "that all of the statements he had made in closed session did not appear in the transcripts made public. He said he had used the term 'pro-Communist' at the request of subcommittee counsel. What he meant, he said, was 'left-wing,' but he had complied with the subcommittee's 'instructions.' (N. Y. Times, Aug. 28, 1950). Despite which the N. Y. Times headed its story: 'McCarran Inquiry Unit Says Pro-Reds Rule Radio Guild.'

The Radio Writers said of McCarran's attack: "This attack upon our Guild and some of its individual members is the latest in a two-year series of reports by a self-admitted minority group to rule or ruin this organization."

Wildly swinging the odorous red-herring, the McCarranites plunged into the ranks of the Teachers Union, hauling up before a subcommittee of one, Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan, teachers of public and high schools, to be followed by their colleagues from Columbia, N. Y. and Long Island universities.

Charles Hendley, former president of the union, named George A. Timon, chairman of the Board of Education's law committee, as a foe of the union because it "has defended the American principle of separation of church and state and has strenuously opposed cler-

ical interference with public education."

The Teachers Union declared: "In questioning union officers today, and a number of teachers of top-notch professional stature who may well be the victim of anonymous and envious grudge bearers, the committee made no accusations against anyone—no charges, no evidence of wrongdoing, no witnesses, no opportunity to con-

front or examine accusers. This inquisition is typical of the dirty tactics of guilt by innuendo that is the stock in trade of McCarranism as well as McCarthyism."

And this inquisition resulted in the dismissal of uncooperative witnesses six teachers already having been 'purged' in New York City alone.

(Next: McCarran's Ultimatum to Artists)

Ted Tinsley Says

NOW IS THE TIME

"Now is the time," said Arch Farch, as he brooded about the World Series, "to make plans for our income tax statement."

Edna teetered on top of the stool as she tried to get the bedroom curtain down. "My, these curtains get dirty!" she complained.

"Forget about the curtains for a moment," said Arch. "I want to make plans for our income tax statement."

"You don't have to make plans," Edna muttered. "You have to make money."

"Plans are important," Arch waved a letter at her. "Here's a note from Prentice-Hall. They say they're going to release a new report on how 'big people' reduce their Federal taxes. We ought to be able to pick up some pointers."

Edna got the curtain off the hook and climbed gingerly down. She dropped the curtain on the chair and took the letter from Arch. "Here," she said, slapping the letter with the back of her hand, "read this part and then help me with the curtains."

Arch took the letter back and read, "if your personal income is upward of \$15,000 a year or if your company has net income of more than \$50,000 you should examine this data at once."

"Last I heard," said Edna, "your income was downward of \$15,000 a year."

"But what about my company? It has a net income of more than \$50,000."

"Whose company?"

"Well—the company."

"Help with the curtains." "Wait! Wait!" cried Arch. "Maybe there are pointers we can use anyway. You see these fellows with money use all sorts of methods."

"You mean tricks."

Arch ignored here. "They make gifts to their families, that cuts the taxes."

"Take off the carton of cigarettes you gave cousin Charlie," advised Edna.

"Then they have family partnerships plans."

"Cousin Charlie does enough sponging," said Edna, "without making him a partner in your job."

"Then," continued Arch, "there's a good tax angle you can use if you have a country place or a farm."

"Found a method you can use yet?" asked Edna.

Arch studied the letter another moment. "No," he finally admitted, "not yet."

"Tax dodging," said Edna, "is like polo. It's for the rich."

"But Edna," Arch protested, "the letter says it's all legitimate."

"It might be legitimate to Prentice-Hall, but to Edna Farch it's tax dodging. And when the upper income brackets dodge, who do you think gets hit?"

"I don't know," said Arch. "Arch Farch," she answered, "the very same Arch Farch who is about to help me get down the curtains."

Many thanks to A. W. who sent in \$10 to help support the paper.

NOVEL SLANDERS ENGLISH PEASANT REVOLT OF 1381

RIOT AT GRAVESEND. By William Woods. Duell-Little, Brown, Boston. 238 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

William Woods' "Riot at Gravesend" is a novel of the English Peasants' Revolt of 1381.

It is in a long and ignoble literary tradition which minimizes the centuries-long oppression of the common people, and instead mourns over the tragic fate of a handful of the rich during a revolutionary period. There have been a thousand such books bewailing the 'tragic' fate of the French nobility or the Southern plantation owner. They are always recognizable by their utter callousness concerning the terrible suffering of the victims of the rich and by their attempt to reverse the historical truth by making the victim appear to be cruel and brutal.

In "Riot At Gravesend," Tom Kybett, the son of a knight, who dabbles in the peasants' movement, wins the heroine from a local leader of the revolt against feudal tyranny. The latter, Robin, is pictured as uncouth and dirty, and his fellows are described as rabble. The author is largely silent on the grievances of the British peasantry, although he expands on their alleged murder and looting of 'innocent' noble families and their homes. What was actually a well-organized movement of nation-wide proportions, reaching great masses of the com-

British people, is falsely presented as both a mob outbreak and a sinister conspiracy.

"Riot At Gravesend" is not without its contemporary implications. The monopolists' radio and press deal with the efforts of modern peoples to liberate themselves from tyranny, whether domestic or foreign, with the same hostility toward the masses.

West Indian Poet Writes of People's Struggle

Just published by International Publishers is a new title in the Poet's Series. *My Song Is for All Men* is a single poem in four parts, and Peter Blackman, its author, is a West Indian poet.

Blackman has succeeded in combining literary form with social content in this remarkable poem, which asserts the rights of the colored peoples to national independence and full equality and calls for struggle against imperialism and war.

Breaking with the subjectivism and obscurity of most "modern" schools of poetry, *My Song Is for All Men* has as its subject the struggle of all mankind—and of the most oppressed peoples in particular—for peace, brotherhood and a better life.

Bound in paper, it sells for 25

on the scoreboard—

by LESTER RODNEY

Not Quite Enough . . .

BROOKLYN WILL HAVE to wait at least one more year for that first World Series victory. It seemed so close to realization this time, but the Yanks had a little more when it counted most . . . the better team won.

When it came right down to pay dirt with no more room to maneuver in the seventh game of a lacerating, rasping struggle, with Joe Black, Preacher Roe, Allie Reynolds and Vic Raschi all weary out of it, the Yanks were able to dig deep and come up with a fresh, strong arm to write the finis.

Two years ago they unzipped the purse and got southpaw Bob Kuzava from Washington in a little-remembered deal. He sits deep back on the Yankee bench a good part of the season. He could report a week before World Series time and make that deal look good. Last year too he was the man to come in and end it . . . bring his hard ones through the October shadows to put down Monte Irvin, Bobby Thomson and Sal Yvars, remember? This time the 30-year old, 6 ft. 2 in. 200 pounder from Wyandotte, Michigan, was wig-wagged in by the quick-deciding, rarely wrong Casey Stengel with the bases full of Dodgers and one out in the seventh and the score 4-2. That's where the score stayed right to the finish.

There was nothing for the Dodgers to be ashamed of in this great Series. They had the Yanks closer to the KO than any National League foe in a long while. The Yanks were full of tribute to their foe. And yet the pitiless pressure of the blue ribbon event highlighted some of the soft spots in this Brooklyn team which must be remedied before it can attain all the way greatness.

There is too much deadwood in the batting order against strong righthanded pitching of real caliber. Turn-around hitting infielder Gilliam and lefty socking Mauro of Montreal may help infuse some more hitting balance and take that "outside corner" curse off the batting order when it gets down to Pafko, Hodges and Furillo. And of course, with Don Newcombe still in the Army, there is need for another strong starter. One like Warren Spahn or Bob Rush can be had for the trading of a Hodges-Furillo-Morgan group. The farm system makes such a deal feasible.

That's all next year, isn't it . . . but five minutes after the last game of the World Series it became "next year."

IT WAS a great dramatic series. I've seen a lot of them and never in a World Series game like Sunday's supercharged thriller at the Stadium. The last two came roaring down to the finishes with a mélange of situations where everything could tip suddenly in the other direction . . .

As one sports writer from far off put it in the press section yesterday "You write your brains out and you still haven't really covered a Series like this."

Joe Black and Allie Reynolds were only human after all.

There were several key moments in the ball game. The Yanks had more answers to them than the Dodgers. After they had broken the ice to take a 1-0 lead in the fourth when Rizzuto doubled—a sign of Black's weariness, since Little Phil's bat is feeling very heavy in this series—and Mize cooked a line drive hit to left. Then the Dodgers filled the bases with none out against Ed Lopat. They hadn't scored yet but Stengel never hesitated. He felt what a lot of us felt, a big

imminent explosion by the frustrated bottom of the order against Lopat's lefty soft stuff.

Reynolds had enough in his arm to take the sting out of this rally—just as Black had enough left to go through three early scoreless innings. Allie got the three outs, though Hodges' liner to Woodling delivered the tying run. The Yanks went back on top in the fifth but the Dodgers came right back to end that sense of overpowering foreboding that Reynolds would now right through to the finish. And here was the turning point—that they got only one time from the tired Allie.

Cox's tremendous double and Reese's single had delivered one, and Peewee was on 3rd with two away when Robinson crashed a bullet liner which McDougald somehow slipped his glove out for and held on to. It was a turning point.

That rising great, young Mantle, crashed another home run off Black in the 6th and the Yanks were back on top to stay. Perhaps Dressen stayed a little too long with Joe when it was apparent that he didn't quite have it left this time . . . but then after all the pitching the man's done all year . . .

One of the nicest parts of the series was the way the Dodger players greeted Black as he came to the dugout. Not for them was the whole wonderful season of their mainstay lost and forgotten in this one moment.

WHEN IT was all over the Yank's were more jubilant than I've seen them after any series victory in a long time. And the reason was that this was one time they didn't know any more whether they were going to win, they had been in a knock down fight with another great ball club and by Sunday night had been almost pinned to the mat. In the Dodger dressing room it was on the somber side. No false cheerfulness here. This was the other side of the coin. This team had been too close to the grand prize to be amiable about having made a good fight. Jackie Robinson, 20 minutes after the last out, still sat in full uniform without having made a move to undress. Roy Campanella answered a writer's consoling congratulations on the good fight with "Close isn't good enough any more." Reese said it too.

And yet the team had played 154 to a pennant victory against seven other teams before losing this one series, and it was Preacher Roe, dressed and ready for an early start back home, who brought at least some of that back into focus as he went around shaking hands goodbye with the others and saying "Nice season . . ."

The Yanks were really raising it. Veterans Raschi and Reynolds were watching the younger ones with smiles. "They are a fine club, those Dodgers," said big Vic. "They are a marvellous defensive unit."

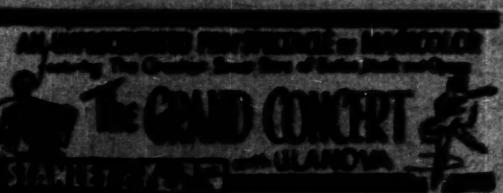
Nobody had been quite sure why Reynolds hadn't come out for the seventh. I asked him if he had just been tired when he went out.

The man from Oklahoma smiled a little and said "I was tired when I went in."

Black must have tired, too, we the observation.

Reynolds nodded emphatically. "I know just how he felt. Those close games really take it out of you. There's just a limit."

Outside the crowds were streaming silently onto the streets. Like some sports writers you may know they were disappointed at the outcome but satisfied that the club gave its best and went as far as it could . . . which after all was pretty far at that . . .



VFW Post Tells Truman to Bar Germ War Lab Here

ELMHURST, L. I., Oct. 7.—President Truman was called upon by the John J. Haspel Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars here this week to bar the use of Plum Island, off Long Island, as a germ warfare and cattle-disease laboratory. Fred A. Staab of Rego Park, L. I., post commander and county welfare officer of the VFW, described the projected plants as "most hazardous ventures" at a recent post meeting. The VFW letter to Truman asserted:

"Long Islanders are deeply concerned at the proposed establishment of a hoof-and-mouth disease research laboratory and an Army germ warfare project on Plum Island."

The VFW protest to Truman was viewed as a significant development. While a cross-section of public opinion, including conservative well-to-do Long Island farmers and cattle raisers, has condemned the hoof-and-mouth project, there has been a marked tendency among conservative quarters to obscure the fact that a plant to develop germ warfare was be-

ing readied for Plum Island. The VFW post, however, described both projects as equally "hazardous."

In other development, Republican candidate for Congress Stuyvesant Wainwright attacked the hoof and mouth project at an East Northport, L. I. campaign rally. He charged that "this Plum Island situation is a terrible and tragic example of where people have been fooled and deceived and improperly informed."

Wainwright criticized the placing of the germ plant near populated areas. He used the issue as an election football, blaming "Democratic bosses."

In fact, Democrats, Republicans and American Labor Party adherents are numbered among the

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Entertainment

Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)
turning the issue into a political football.

Both parties are sharply denounced in a section dealing with the McCarran thought-control law, which is called "vigilante" justice and hysterically inspired legislation.

"Communism became a favorite football for the politicians to kick around during the 82nd Congress," continues the report. "The word 'Communist' became a favorite name-calling word to use against all and sundry who disagreed with anyone else. It became a great campaign issue and became the subject of a round-up resolution, Senate Resolution 121, by Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.). Many persons were cited for contempt because of refusal to answer question before Senate and House committees, and some were imprisoned and fined because of their actions."

The report also rapped the Truman Administration and the Marshall Plan. One passage says:

"The part of organized labor which had been attempting to hitch labor's 'wagon' to a political 'star' received a rude awakening when it became evident that the Truman Administration was only paying lip

service to labor while working hand in glove with big business.

"The so-called Marshall Plan was nothing but a government subsidy for a few big corporations.

"The stabilization fiasco, where a business-controlled group with the blessing of the Truman Administration tried to fix a wage ceiling at 10 percent above January, 1951, levels, was more than even labor's 'fatcats' dared to accept."

The report notes with pride the UMAW's part in defeating UMT. The union's state is described as the best ever.

What's On?

Manhattan

RECEPTION for Mrs. Charlotte Bass, ALP candidate for Vice President, tonight at 6:45, Geo. Washington Hotel, Lexington Ave. at 23rd St. Hear Marcantonio and ALP candidates. Adm. 50¢.

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YOU'LL HAVE FUN at our Folk and Square Dance Festival, Sat., Oct. 11, 8:30 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. near 15th St. Caller: Bernard Fromartz of US Sky Lake.

GREATESH SHOW ever to be presented in the Bronx, Sunday, Oct. 13—2:30 p.m. to pay tribute to Howard Fast, world famous author, fighter for Peace, and your next Congressman 23rd CD. Broadway—Hollywood—Radio-TV Stars. Adm. \$2.50. 11:30, 7:30 at Hunts Point Palace, 152nd St. and Southern Blvd. Phone DA 2-4741. Sponsored by Independent Citizens Committee to elect Howard Fast.

Track Record

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—Emil Zapotek, Czechoslovakia's Olympic champion, broke his 1952 Olympic record and set a new low for the year for 5,000 meters in a track and field meet in Opava, Moravia, last Saturday, Prague newspapers reported today.

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